

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 29, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ~~S. 917~~ OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL
AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

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Reference my memorandum of 11/28/67 to you reporting that the Senate Judiciary Committee was to meet at 10:30 a.m. on 11/29/67 to consider captioned bill.

The Senate, on 11/28/67, had given unanimous consent for the Committee to meet, necessary since the Senate went into session at 10 a.m. on 11/29/67. This consent, however, was rescinded shortly before 10:30 a.m. following an objection voiced by Senator Dirksen since he said work on the Floor of the Senate was too important to allow committees to meet.

There was speculation that the Committee still would meet at 2 p.m. on 11/29/67; however, this did not materialize. As of late today, no tentative meeting for the Committee was planned and [redacted], who has been coordinating activities concerning this bill for Senator McClellan, stated it appears no further action will be taken on the bill this year unless the White House intervenes. He said Senator McClellan had gone as far as he can in arranging the meeting scheduled for 11/29/67.

Some staff personnel speculated the meeting was cancelled due to the extreme rift which has developed among Committee members as a result of the substitute bill circulated late Monday and early Tuesday by Senators Hart and Ted Kennedy. There was also speculation that a meeting may be called as soon as Senator Scott (R - Pa.) returns from abroad in approximately two weeks. Present plans, however, call for Congress to have adjourned by that time; hence, no meeting could be held this year.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Jones

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Bishop to DeLoach Memo
RE: S.917, OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL
AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

Congressman Robert McClory (R - Ill.), who introduced the amendment to the House-passed bill (H.R. 5037) creating the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, has written a lengthy letter to the 5 Republican members on the Senate Judiciary Committee in which he defends his institute concept and attacks the "FBI amendment" contained in captioned bill. McClory is parroting Quinn Tamm throughout this communication. This letter was delivered early on the morning of 11/29/67 to the 5 Republican Senators. We have obtained a copy of this letter which is being analyzed by the Training Division.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that upon completion of the analysis of McClory's letter, the Administrative Assistants to the 5 Senators to whom this letter was designated be contacted by a representative of the Crime Records Division and briefed concerning the false and misleading statements made in McClory's letter.

✓ JPM
RB
per WST
Get me see analysis
first.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 28, 1967

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE ACT
SENATE BILL 917
90TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

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Police Training - Gen

To counteract the article which appeared in the 10/29/67 issue of the "Sunday Star," Washington, D. C., alleging a long-simmering feud between the FBI and a number of the country's municipal and state law enforcement leaders over what was alleged to be a move by the FBI to control local law enforcement training, all Special Agents in Charge were instructed in Bureau airtel 10/30/67 to contact friendly cooperative heads of local law enforcement who have demonstrated leadership in training and related fields and tactfully brief them regarding this situation. Our SACs were instructed to leave no doubt in the minds of those contacted that the Director always has been opposed to federal control or domination of local law enforcement in any respect, including training. Also, it was to be made clear that the FBI does not contemplate any change in its long-standing policy of furnishing training assistance only at the request of local law enforcement officials and agencies.

Over 654 contacts were made by our field personnel, with the following general results:

1. Very few contacted were aware of Senate Bill 917 and the article which appeared in the Washington "Sunday Star."
2. They are well aware of the Director's long-existing and documented policy of vigorously opposing any move which could lead to federal domination of local law enforcement, and many openly expressed their comfort for and appreciation of the Director's leadership in that regard.
3. They are well aware of the Bureau's cooperative policy in training matters and had no impression or belief that the FBI would ever desire

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bowers
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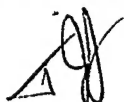
Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act
Senate Bill 917
90th Congress, First Session

to "take over" local law enforcement training. Additionally, they expressed appreciation for the Bureau's assistance through the years in training matters and heartily endorsed the expansion of the National Academy program. Some stated the FBI is always willing to help and there is no charge.

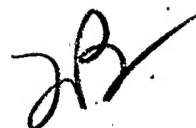
4. Some were openly critical of Quinn Tamm and his apparent desire to control IACP and the fact that he contributed to the article appearing in the "Sunday Star."

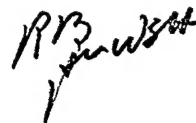
ACTION:

For information.











UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 28, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: S.917, OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND
SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

Police Training - General

As previously reported, the Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, 11/29/67, to take up captioned bill.

Late this afternoon we obtained a copy of the substitute bill which Senators Hart and Kennedy (Mass.) have drawn up with the assistance of the Department of Justice (attached along with letter signed by Senators Hart and Kennedy). This bill contains a Title 3 dealing with "training, education, research, demonstration and special grants." Under this title a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice would be created to encourage "training, education, research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement." The institute would be authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with "public agencies, institutions of higher learning, or private nonprofit organizations to establish local and regional programs of training, education and other activities..." This is Section 302 of the substitute bill. Section 305 of this bill provides that the Director of the FBI is authorized to establish and conduct training programs at the National Academy at Quantico for state and local law enforcement personnel; develop new and improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices; and assist in conducting, at the request of state or unit of local government, local and regional training programs for state and local law enforcement personnel actually employed as officers of state or local agencies.

Section 305 is quite similar to Section 604 of captioned bill. Section 604 of captioned bill is the section approved by the Director and introduced by Senator McClellan. The basic difference is the omission from the substitute bill of the authorization for the Director to "establish and conduct a National Institute of Law Enforcement Training" at Quantico. The impact of the provisions in both bills, however, is the same.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

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Bishop to DeLoach Memo.
RE: S.917, OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL
AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

Captioned bill and the substitute provide for the same amount of money, \$5,111,000, for the FBI in implementing the provisions of this bill. Both bills also stipulate that the Director, in carrying out the provisions, shall be under the supervision of the Attorney General.

The problem in the substitute bill is Section 302, which would authorize the institute in the Department to make grants for training purposes to other agencies, colleges and private nonprofit organizations. This would duplicate and/or compete with our training activities. Other basic differences between captioned bill and the substitute include:

1. Captioned bill provides for an independent law enforcement assistance administration. The substitute places responsibility with the Attorney General.
2. Captioned bill contains no provision for salary subsistence to law enforcement agencies. The substitute provides up to 1/3 salary payments.
3. Captioned bill contains no provision for a national institute except that to be conducted by the FBI. The substitute provides for a national institute in addition to FBI training.
4. Captioned bill contains provisions dealing with the admission of confessions and with legalized wiretapping. The substitute contains no such provisions.
5. Captioned bill has no provisions for loans and scholarships to persons preparing for law enforcement careers. The substitute bill provides for such loans and scholarships.

Attorney General Clark met with Senator McClellan on the afternoon of 11/28/67 and the Senator reportedly was extremely upset at the Attorney General for his having gone behind the Senator's back in contacting other members of the Committee to undermine the bill reported by the Senator's Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures. There was some speculation among staff personnel that the scheduled meeting on 11/29/67 may not be held unless some understanding is reached between Clark and Senator McClellan.

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Bishop to DeLoach Memo
Re: S.917, OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL
AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

We have made known to all members of the Judiciary Committee, except Kennedy and Tydings, our endorsement of the provisions concerning FBI training as contained in captioned bill. We also have made known our opposition to a national institute being involved in any way in law enforcement training activities.

This matter is being followed most closely.

gws

ADDENDUM (By C.D.DeLoach, 11/28/67):

I called Senator John McClellan at 6:10 p.m., 11/28/67, and told him that confidentially we were quite distressed to see the way the tide was running. I stated it was perfectly obvious that Senators Kennedy and Hart were trying to run the FBI out of the training field. I mentioned the imposition of an Institute "superstructure" as set forth in the legislation, on top of the FBI's training program, was more or less an attempt to hurt the FBI.

Senator McClellan stated he agreed with me. He stated he was so "damn mad" that he didn't know what to do. He mentioned he had an hour's conference with the Attorney General this afternoon and that he flatly told the AG that because of the Department's efforts to stab him in the back there would be no Bill whatsoever. The Senator continued on using considerable inflammatory language. He stated he had Ramsey Clark considerably worried at this stage of the game, inasmuch as thirty minutes after Clark left his office, Vice President Humphrey showed up and argued on the merits of the so-called "clean bill" the AG, Kennedy and Hart wanted to jam through. Senator McClellan told me he expressed the same thoughts to the Vice President as he had to Ramsey Clark, i.e., "he was damn tired of getting stabbed in the back and as long as such tactics were continued there would be no bill for the administration or anyone else." The Senator added neither the AG nor the Vice President wanted to see the FBI have responsibilities in the field of training police. He stated that the AG, particularly, wanted such responsibilities given over to "other people." Senator McClellan told me he planned to keep fighting and he would keep us advised concerning this matter.

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Bishop to DeLoach Memo
RE: S,917, OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL
AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

(ADDENDUM BY DeLOACH Continued)

Insofar as training is concerned, it appears that the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Senators Kennedy and Hart will definitely insist upon a separate "institute" for law enforcement training with funds to be doled out by the Attorney General. They obviously have in mind dealing in heavy hands of patronage as well as cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. If their legislation passes, they will then be in a position to indicate that there is no need for responsibilities of this nature being given to the FBI. We ~~are~~, of course, intend to stick to our guns and see to it that the McClellan phraseology remains in the Bill with respect to the FBI's responsibilities in the training field. By the same token we will do our best to knock out the phraseology to establish a "separate institute" which Kennedy, Hart and the Attorney General have put in this Bill.

~~A~~ ✓

11/24/67

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Police Training School -
General

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Training Division

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (80-813)

SUBJECT: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT
SENATE BILL 917
90TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Rebuairtel to Albany 10/30/67 and Newark Airtel
to Bureau 11/3/67.

In connection with the subject matter of these
communications, I am forwarding two copies of an editorial
which appeared in "The Record", Hackensack, N. J., 11/21/67,
indicating support of the Bureau in this matter.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Newark
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ENCLOSURE

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Wrong Suspect, Chief

Under the terms of a bill pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be authorized to spend up to \$5.1 million a year on the enlargement of its present effective but limited police training programs. It is generally understood that about \$3 million of the appropriation would go into regional institutes, seminars, and training schools.

That's what the legislation would do: it would assist in professionalizing the police and thus enable them to fight crime where the crime is going on.

Any objections?

Well, yes; the International Association of Chiefs of Police has denounced the program as an effort to centralize police training in the hands of the F. B. I. director and hence to establish a national police. And a Northwestern University dean who is president of the International Association of Police Professors has declared that such extension of an existent program would be a step toward federal control of all local law enforcement. "It will contribute to lawlessness," added Professor Robert Sheehan.

This is really too shabby. It amounts to proposing that a trained policeman is more dangerous to society than an untrained one. Policemen who go to the F. B. I. academy at Quantico don't come back sworn to the establishment of a police state. They come back better cops, period. And, whatever else his critics may say of F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, they have also to say that he has sternly rejected the concept of a national police, a police state, or the centralization of power.

The chiefs expose themselves to the suspicion that they are interested mainly in protecting their vested interests, their power and prestige. They have nobler work to do, and they should accept such help in doing it as they can enlist, whether it come from a watchful neighbor or from the federal government.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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The Record
Hackensack, N.J.

Date: 11/21/67
Edition: Central Bergen
Author:
Editor: Donald Borg
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 30, 1967

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE
STREETS ACT OF 1967
~~X~~ SENATE BILL 917
90TH CONGRESS

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In letter dated 11/29/67 to Senator Dirksen, copies to Senators Hruska, Fong, Scott and Thurmond, Congressman Robert McClory suggests reexamination of Section 606 of Senate Bill 917 (Section 606 later became Section 604 and gives certain responsibilities in the field of law enforcement training to the Director of the FBI); as you know, S. 917 is the Senate version of H. R. 5037, and it was Congressman McClory's amendment to H. R. 5037 which became Title III of that proposed legislation. Title III, H. R. 5037, among other things, provides for the establishment of regional institutes to provide programs of training, education, research, etc., for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and those preparing for employment in those fields. According to McClory, the intent of Title III is to establish an independent, scientifically-oriented professional institute and regional institutes, divorced insofar as possible from political influences and keyed to the specific needs of certain areas of law enforcement and criminal justice.

The obvious and stated purpose of McClory's letter to these Senators is to attack the inclusion of the FBI in S. 917 and to refute the "not entirely above-board" lobby effort by the FBI. It was recommended in Mr. Bishop's memo to Mr. DeLoach, 11/29/67, that Training Division analyze McClory's letter in order that the Legislative Assistants of the five Senators involved may be briefed concerning false and misleading statements. Director noted "Let me see analysis first."

It is highly doubtful that McClory has the background knowledge necessary to write this letter; a conservative guess would be that whoever composed it had assistance from IACP Staff personnel.

McClory makes the general statement that S. 917 places all Federally-assisted training of state and local law enforcement personnel under the direction of

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1967
Senate Bill 917
90th Congress

the FBI. He should note that Section 301 provides that grants may be made to states and units of local government for "the recruiting of law enforcement personnel and the training of personnel in law enforcement..." Section 501 makes funds available to assist in the prevention and control of riots, which also would include training. The FBI is only being given approximately five million dollars to intensify cooperative programs to local law enforcement that have been operational for many years on a limited basis.

McClory states there is grave danger in permitting the FBI to have virtually unrestricted control over a federal program of training local and state law enforcement officers. The very wording in Section 604 of S. 917 will belie this; the FBI is not being given control of police training; the section specifically provides that training assistance will be given when requested by a State or unit of local government.

McClory writes that Quinn Tamm, speaking for the IACP, wrote to Senator McClellan that the IACP Board of Officers have expressed dismay and concern that a Section in S. 917 which appears to centralize police training in the hands of the Director of the FBI could become the first step towards a national police force. The restating of a falsehood does not make it true; Tamm was not speaking for IACP when he wrote to McClellan; he had talked with some of the IACP Board of Officers and had misrepresented what he intended to do in opposition to S. 917. Members of the Board of Officers, IACP, when contacted by our Special Agents in Charge, were in favor of the Bureau being able to expand its National Academy and field police training programs and none expressed any concern that the FBI might be trying to take over local law enforcement training in the United States.

McClory then relates the concern expressed by Robert Sheehan, Dean of the College of Criminal Justice, Northwestern University (Sheehan is affiliated with Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts), and President of the International Association of Police Professors (this concern reported in New York Times article, 11/14/67). Sheehan allegedly stated the FBI's inclusion will contribute to lawlessness and will establish a dangerous precedent for Federal funding...and will be the first major step toward Federal control of all local law enforcement. Sheehan has been sniping at the Bureau for a number of years because we would not give in to his pressure that we endorse and help sustain the police training and education program at Northeastern University. The above is a typical Sheehan

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statement; he has managed to alienate himself with the New England Association of Chiefs of Police which has withdrawn its support and endorsement of his school, and his latest attack was against the Police Commissioner in Boston. Sheehan fancies himself an expert in police science, and every time he opens his mouth, he manages to destroy that concept even more. As you will recall, Sheehan was prepared to accuse the Bureau of being responsible for the increase in crime when he assumed the Presidency of the Association of Police Professors, but we found out about it and Bureau personnel and friends spiked his guns.

McClory states that what he finds most disturbing is the concerted and not entirely "above-board" lobby effort by the FBI; allegedly, in an effort to defeat the House-passed version of H. R. 5037, spokesmen for the FBI are reported to have contacted certain members of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the purpose of circulating two confidential, unsigned, memoranda highly critical of the House amendment. McClory states the ultimate issues at stake in this dispute may go well beyond matters of purely legislative concern. The Congressman is correct in his contention that Bureau representatives have spoken to legislative people regarding some of the pitfalls in Title III of H. R. 5037, especially that portion which provides for the establishment of regional training institutes. Senator McClellan approached the Bureau and asked how police training could best be afforded local and state law enforcement through Federal Assistance. He asked how the FBI could further help the Federal Government aid local law enforcement with its training needs. We gave him our suggestions, as we did to other legislators who were interested. The Bureau's only desire in this matter is that local law enforcement be given material, tangible assistance in its fight against crime, especially in the area of training, without a waste of money to the taxpayers.

McClory attempts to refute the statement that the establishment of regional institutes would ignore statewide programs established as a result of state action, including legislation. He feels the establishment of regional institutes as provided for in H. R. 5037 would in no way prevent a state from having its own training institute. He completely ignores the issue; in such states as California, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, etc., training schools organized and conducted under their police training legislation are not held in one facility, but in numerous locations, under the guidance of the administering commission or board. It is hard to believe that a federally-supported institute superimposed over any of these frameworks would be economically or operationally feasible. McClory either cannot or

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1967
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90th Congress

will not recognize that the rank and file law enforcement officer, in many jurisdictions, cannot go off to school for extended periods at a regional training facility as though he were a college student supported and sustained by his parents.

McClory writes that a system of state or regional training institutes would not interfere with the present FBI Field Police Training Program or the work of the National Academy. By this statement, he admits a belief that his institute concept will not meet the training needs of local and state law enforcement as it is implied that the FBI's training assistance will continue to be needed. He states that FBI training programs are generally conducted at the request of a state or local police department as seminars (usually no more than one day) in specific law enforcement skills. He admits this is a useful program but it does not provide the apparently intensive-type training which police officers - particularly recruits - require. He is correct to say that the FBI helps local law enforcement with its training needs only on request, but is incorrect thereafter. We assist local law enforcement agencies in organizing and conducting training programs of whatever duration the law enforcement executive feels his personnel can be made available for that function. In those states having police training legislation, recruit or basic schools are usually of at least 120 hours' duration, but many have much longer schools (New York requires 240 hours). If a Chief of Police desires a one-day school on a specific topic, it is given; if he wants one of a week's duration or longer, we assist just as readily.

With respect to the National Academy, McClory points out it trains 200 ranking police officers annually and, as such, is not directly useful to the training of the 40,000 men and women who enter police work each year. The concept of the National Academy is to help local and state law enforcement agencies help themselves; those trained at the National Academy pass on the knowledge they received to personnel of their agencies. McClory ignores the fact the National Academy will be expanded to accomodate up to 2,000 annually.

McClory states there are certain areas of training in which a national police agency (meaning the FBI) simply should not concern itself, such as traffic control, community relations and law enforcement problems relating to state and local judicial administration. He again is ignoring, or showing a lack of knowledge of, the use of knowledgeable and competent guest lecturers in the National Academy and the use of local experts in field training schools. The Bureau, in its field police training activities, long ago ceased trying to give all training in a curriculum; we help the local law enforcement executive secure the most competent instructors

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available, including National Academy graduates and people from institutions of higher learning, for his school; we restrict our participation to those topics in which we are preeminent.

McClory states the FBI conducts its limited training programs without specific statutory authority of Congress. It has long been a matter of record that the FBI conducts the National Academy and extends training assistance locally to law enforcement under the provisions of Section ³⁹¹22, Title 5, U. S. Code, the so-called "housekeeping statute." This authority has not been challenged, and Appropriations Committees and other official bodies of Congress have apparently agreed with this interpretation. McClory introduces the possibility that statutory authority contained in S. 917 could be interpreted to embrace any and all aspects of state and local law enforcement and would be most unwise. He is implying that S. 917 could lead to a national police force; this is ridiculous.

McClory attacks the theory of taking training to the police in their locales. He states that many jurisdictions do not have funds to establish facilities and he is of the belief that those in training should devote their full-time efforts to learning complex police skills. The theory of taking police officers off their jobs and putting them in training in a regional institute on a full-time basis for extended periods would be desirable from a training officer's standpoint, but its feasibility and practicability are highly questionable. The regional institute concept can never help local law enforcement agencies set up and operate their own training programs, designed to fit their needs and adjusted to meet necessary work schedules. The regional institutes will end up affording training to only a small percentage of police personnel if the elements of distance and regimented schedules are imposed.

McClory defends the concept of affording training to all connected with the administration of criminal justice, such as prosecutors, correctional personnel, rehabilitation officers, etc., by having separate and distinct curricula in the regional institutes. The Bureau has no objection to these people being given training, but our primary interest is in seeing that law enforcement personnel are adequately provided for. Having separate curricula is, of course, possible, but it appears diversified programs in the regional institutes will lead to limiting further the number of law enforcement personnel who can attend.

In conclusion, McClory expresses the belief that the institute concept will complement the FBI's training program instead of threatening it. He feels the

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90th Congress

training institutes could provide long-term training in police fundamentals, utilizing FBI -trained instructors, police personnel and instructors from universities and private organizations. He feels the institutes would be effective because they would be coordinated by the Department of Justice, utilizing the considerable advisory skills of the FBI. McClory has again changed tack in that he contended earlier that regional training institutes would not interfere or conflict with statewide police training programs, FBI-assisted training programs, etc.; in this statement he indicates an intention of staffing his institutes with qualified people who currently are taking needed training to local law enforcement in their locales.

In his last paragraph, McClory states that to put police training under the FBI, as provided for in S. 917 (S. 917 doesn't provide for that), would be the first and dangerous step in the eventual federalization of state and local police forces. The FBI has been helping local law enforcement with its training needs since 1935, and our efforts have been intensified each year; now, all of a sudden, this Congressman believes this to be a trend towards a national police force. He has completely ignored the fact the Director, through the years, has been the most articulate and outspoken leader against federal domination of state and local law enforcement in any respect, and now contends that if the FBI is permitted to better its capabilities to help local law enforcement, when requested, such will lead to federalization of police. This is highly inconsistent.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) If the Director approves, that this material be referred to Crime Records Division for use in briefing the Legislative Assistants of Senators Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott and Thurmond.

*I still don't see wherein
the Bureau is hurt by this.
Just what effort would
it involve on our*

(2) That Mr. DeLoach personally brief one of the friendly Republican Senators, such as Senator Hruska, to determine if the Senator may desire to reply to Congressman McClory's letter of 11/29/67 to Senator Dirksen.

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MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: INTERVIEW WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
NOVEMBER 30, 1967

5-1
The Attorney General stated he had nothing further to discuss and asked if I had anything on my mind. I told him I had. I then mentioned that Senators McClellan and Eastland, two of the most powerful men on the Hill, had let the FBI know in no uncertain terms that it appeared that the Attorney General was attempting to back-stab one of his own agencies in that the Attorney General had insisted that a "superstructure" for training be established in competition with the FBI National Academy at Quantico. I told the Attorney General that I knew he had been working with Senators Kennedy and Hart but that all FBI personnel, from the Director on down, were rather deeply hurt over the fact that our own so-called superior had favored a plan which would be very harmful to us. The Attorney General quickly replied that perhaps this was his own fault. He stated he had not thoroughly studied the so-called "clean bill" and he therefore was unaware of any competitive phraseology.

I told the Attorney General obviously this was a brain child of that little jerk, Jim Plug, who had formerly been in the Attorney General's office and who had constantly spread poison

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55047-1406

MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: INTERVIEW WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
NOVEMBER 30, 1967

concerning the FBI. The Attorney General replied that Flug often made exaggerated claims concerning his own importance. I stated this might be true, nevertheless, it was most obvious that Flug was working closely with the Deputy Attorney General concerning this matter.

The Attorney General stated Senator McClellan might feel hostile to him but that Senator Eastland did not feel this way. I reiterated that both Senators, McClellan and Eastland, had point blank told me that the Attorney General was working against the FBI. The Attorney General stated he did not want to do this in the least. He stated he wanted the FBI to have a superior position in law enforcement training leadership but that the FBI should not usurp the prerogatives of local law enforcement.

I stated that this was "Quinn Tamm" talk, that the phraseology in the bill specifically stated that "The FBI upon request. . . .," and that furthermore, the phraseology contained the specific statement that the FBI's actions in the training field would be under the Attorney General. I asked him how he could possibly reconcile the claim that the FBI was attempting to preempt all training. He stated he did not mean this. He added that he wanted the FBI to be the leader in the police training field but that police training in colleges and universities, as well as by state and local police academies, should be encouraged. I told him that the Director was all for such types of training too; however, we did not want a separate national institute to be established which would give the International Association of Chiefs of Police an upper hand. The Attorney General replied that he felt something could be worked out.

I told him that the bill was probably dead now until the first of next year; however, it was certainly hoped that the Department would offer no further interference in this matter. He stated he would talk to the Deputy Attorney General and we should work with the Deputy Attorney General concerning this issue.

It will do no good as Christopher has shown
Upon leaving, the Attorney General stated he desired to discuss at a future time the need for proper indexing and referencing in the Department's file room, as well as the matter

SAC, Albany

November 29, 1967

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE ACT
SENATE BILL 917
90TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

ReBuairtel 10/30/67 concerning the article which appeared
in the 10/29/67 issue of the "Sunday Star," Washington, D. C.

Attached for the information of all offices is an editorial
which appeared in the 11/21/67 issue of "The Record," Hackensack,
New Jersey.

Enclosure

1 - Each Field Office (Enclosure) (Personal Attention)

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enclosure)

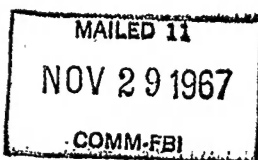
1 - Mr. Bishop (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Bowers (Enclosure)

TJB:aga

(7)

NOTE: Editorial in Hackensack paper favorably disposed towards Bureau's
inclusion in Senate Bill 917 in connection with law enforcement
training. Director instructed that copies of it be sent to offices
which received copies of derogatory article on same subject matter
appearing in the "Sunday Star," Washington, D. C., 10/29/67.
Since copies of the derogatory article were sent to all SACs, a
copy of the favorable editorial is being sent all offices.



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111821-87

Wrong Suspect, Chief

Under the terms of a bill pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be authorized to spend up to \$5.1 million a year on the enlargement of its present effective but limited police training programs. It is generally understood that about \$3 million of the appropriation would go into regional institutes, seminars, and training schools.

That's what the legislation would do: it would assist in professionalizing the police and thus enable them to fight crime where the crime is going on.

Any objections?

Well, yes; the International Association of Chiefs of Police has denounced the program as an effort to centralize police training in the hands of the F. B. I. director and hence to establish a national police. And a Northwestern University dean who is president of the International Association of Police Professors has declared that such extension of an existent program would be a step toward federal control of all local law enforcement. "It will contribute to lawlessness," added Professor Robert Sheehan.

This is really too shabby. It amounts to proposing that a trained policeman is more dangerous to society than an untrained one. Policemen who go to the F. B. I. academy at Quantico don't come back sworn to the establishment of a police state. They come back better cops, period. And, whatever else his critics may say of F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, they have also to say that he has sternly rejected the concept of a national police, a police state, or the centralization of power.

The chiefs expose themselves to the suspicion that they are interested mainly in protecting their vested interests, their power and prestige. They have nobler work to do, and they should accept such help in doing it as they can enlist, whether it come from a watchful neighbor or from the federal government.

*The Record
Hackensack,
New Jersey
11/21/67*

ENCLOSURE

1 - 1152 -
ENCLOSURE